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·March 27, 1997

Federal Communications Commission Office of Secretary

EXPARTE

William F. Caton Acting Secretary Federal Communications Commission 1919 M Street NW Washington, D.C. 20554

> Re: CS Docket No. 95-184

Dear Mr. Caton:

This attached position paper was sent today to the persons listed below on behalf of the undersigned.

Respectfully,

Andrew T. Kreig Acting President

Wireless Cable Association International, Inc.

Deborah Costlow General Counsel Independent Cable & Telecommunications Association

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Wiiliam F. Caton March 27, 1997 Page 2

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Chief Operating Officer

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Donald Simons

Director - Regulatory Affairs MultiTechnology Systems, Inc.

cc: William F. Caton

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Common Ground

Based on NCTA's recent proposal to the Commission, there is some ground for agreement here between NCTA and competitors to franchised cable operators. We and the NCTA agree:

- that exclusive contracts are pro-competitive. Indeed, as we have explained in our pleadings, the ability to obtain an exclusive right to serve an MDU is <u>essential</u> for most new entrants.
- that exclusive contracts that run in perpetuity are anticompetitive because they foreclose competition indefinitely and engender obsolescence. Here, the appropriate Commission response should be to subject perpetual contracts to a "fresh look."
- that, in order to provide realistic access to MDU inside wiring and to avoid unnecessary inconvenience to MDU residents, the broadband demarcation point in MDUs should be moved to the point at which the wire becomes dedicated to an individual subscriber's unit and the Commission should oppose loop-through wiring configurations.
- that the Commission should not restrict bulk billing arrangements (with the *proviso* that the Commission enforce vigorously the statutory proscription against predatory bulk discounts).

We disagree with NCTA, however, that these principles should apply only in states that mandate that the franchised cable operator have access to all MDUs. If exclusivity is pro-competitive in access states for franchised cable operators, it is pro-competitive everywhere. Similarly, there is no reason to move the broadband demarcation point only in access states. Once there has been a switch of service providers, the wire running from the cable riser or lockbox to each resident's unit is useless to the former service provider.

The only issue here is the level of compensation to the cable operator, but the Commission already has determined that cable operators are to be compensated for lost cable home wiring on the basis of the per-foot replacement cost of the wire itself. Moving the demarcation point of the same home run wire from 12-inches outside of the subscriber's unit to the point where the wire becomes dedicated to that subscriber's unit does not undermine the rationale supporting that rule.